

CLAIMS: I CLAIM:

- 1) A multiple coil wattage converter comprised of a single primary winding over a full cylindrical core, multiple secondary windings directly wound over each other, and over the first, single primary windings.
end wire connection leads protruding from each secondary and primary coil.
fine buss wire wound between the said primary and secondary windings from one end of the said cylindrical core to the other end with no end connections.
- 2) A multiple coil wattage converter according to Claim 1, in which said secondary coils are magnetically induced to produce an electromagnetic force from the single said primary winding by means of Oersted's magnetic flux surrounding any electrical conductors, said magnetic flux is transferred to each and every said secondary coil within said multiple coil wattage converter.
- 3) A multiple coil wattage converter according to Claim 1, wherein uniform air flow gaps are located in all of said secondary windings,
such air flow gaps are approximately 3 to 4 wire widths wide, with the uniform coil groups being about 8 wire widths wide
free air flow means surrounding such said multiple coil wattage converters.
- 4) A multiple coil wattage converter according to Claim 1, in which all of the said secondary windings are connected in a combination of all or partial series and/or parallel circuits in a balanced and symmetrical pattern.
- 5) A multiple coil wattage converter according to Claim 1, in which the preferred electrical input is direct current from any convenient source
alternating current (A.C.) is also an acceptable form of electrical input,
the wattage output always increases from coil level to the next higher coil level, and never decreases as in conventional iron-core transformers.